# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the New England Farmer.]

### IMPORTANT FACTS TO BE OBSERVED IN REARING STOCK.

MR EDITOR—I have never seen in your work an account of M. Giron's experiments, which have brought forward some new and highly important laws, that regulate the form and sex of animals. A brief notice of them will be useful to all who are interested in improving stock.

M. Giron de Busareingues is an agriculturist in the south of France. His work contains two separate propositions, supported by experiments most numerous and satisfactory. The first is—that in animals of mature age and perfect developement, the influence of the sexes on the external form *crosses* in generation, the male being more like the dam, and the female progeny more like the sire. The second is—that in regard to sex itself, the influence is *direct*, the sex of the progeny corresponding with that of the parent which had the strongest constitution, and was in soundest health at the time of union.

The first of these propositions is deduced from an observation of a vast number of cases which cannot be detailed in this brief notice. After remarking then that they are sufficiently strong to convince every one of the correctness of the inference, I will proceed to state a few facts by which his second proposition is supported by M. Giron.

His first remark was, that, in his flocks and studs, those females who were at the most vigorous age, generally produced females whether united to strong or weak subjects: whilst those females that had either not attained, or had passed the prime of life, produced males when united to prime subjects, and females, when united to very old males. To ascertain whether this discovery corresponded with general observation among practical farmers, M. G. made inquiries of the neighboring agriculturists, who informed him that they had constantly remarked that when the male was young, and the female vigorous, the product of their union was female; while the contrary had as uniformly happened when the conditions were reversed.

In order to test this matter still further, M. G. announced, in 1825, to the agricultural meeting of Severac, that a part of his flock, already marked, would give him, at the next *agnelage*, more females than males. The society nominated two commissioners to ascertain the fact, and it turned out that the proportion of males to females was 1000 o 1472.

At a subsequent meeting M. G. offered to effect the production of a majority of males or females in a given flock, at the choice of the society. Two flocks were immediately furnished by members of the society.

*The first flock* was divided into two equal parts without reference to age or constitution. The first part being supplied with very young rams gave a product of 30 males to 76 females: the second part being supplied with strong and vigorous rams 4 or 5 years old, gave a product of 55 males to 31 females.

*The second flock* was also divided into two sections, but with more regard to the other conditions referred to. The first section composed of strong sheep 4 or 5 years old, was sent into rich pasturage and visited by yearling rams; it produced 15 males and 25 females. The second sections, composed of feeble sheep under 4 and over 5 years of age, was placed in dry pasturage, and received two strong rams over 3 years old; the result was 26 males and 14 females. In both experiments it was observed that the lambs produced by the young rams were equal in appearance to those produced by the most vigorous.

The experiments were continued on other classes of animals, birds and insects, with the same results. In the poultry yard, e. g. where the preponderance of maturity and vigor was on the part of the hen, there resulted 725 males and 1000 females: and where the male parent was most vigorous and of ripest age, there resulted 1415 males and 1000 females. Among horses his experiments were particularly clear and conclusive.

It happened to be most profitable to M. G. to have more females than males. With a view to this effect he took care, in the year 1824, to furnish his mares good pasturage, and to give none to foal who had suckled the same year or borne the year previous. "Elles ne furent presentées à l'étalon qu'apres qu'elles eurent donné des signes de chaleur." Five mares, thus prepared, produced five females; and of fifteen foals procured from 1824 to 1827 there were 13 females and two males. In accordance with the same law, it is generally true, I believe, that southern horses (particularly Arabian) produce most female colts when united to the more vigorous mares of a northern clime.

So far as M. G. extends his comments to the human race, they are not within the design of this brief communication, which is intended for the practical benefit of farmers. This benefit may be easily and plainly deducible from the above statements so far as they relate to horses and poultry. Permit me to allude to the manner in which advantage may be taken of *both propositions* in rearing *horned cattle.*

Suppose you have a cow that is a remarkable milker, and wish to procure from her a progeny with the same excellence. Now the *common* way is, to send the cow to bull, and if she has a *heifer* calf, it is raised with high expectations, and the owner is invariably disappointed. The reason of this is, as we now see, that the *heifer* calf partakes of the external form and peculiar properties of the *bull* and not of the cow. Proceeding then on the principle developed by M. G. we should do as follows: send the cow whose properties you value to a bull of the ripest age and greatest vigor. The product will be a *bull-calf* having the form and inherent properties of the mother, so far modified in their *developements* as the difference of sex required, but still inherently the same. This bull-calf should be carefully reared, and *his female progeny* will exhibit the form and properties of *his dam.*

So also if you have a bull of huge size, fine form, great strength, and other excellencies, it will be in vain to expect similar form and properties in his immediate male progeny. But his heifer-calves will inherit his properties, and transmit them to their male progeny. Thus must we be content to pass through one generation, and we shall probably be well rewarded for our patience and perseverance.

It is scarcely necessary to add that such patience is not necessary in rearing horses. If you wish to procure a colt of form and properties of a fine mare, send her to a vigorous horse, and the result will probably be a *male*, possessing the properties and form of the dam. On the other hand, if you wish a colt resembling a celebrated stud horse, you must send such a mare (either old or very young) as will be most likely to have, from this union, a female foal, for it is in this crossing of sexes we get the external form and properties we desire.

In conclusion allow me to express the opinion that the incredulity that exists among farmers about the possibility of propagating the qualities of animals, may arise from their want of knowledge of these laws. "I don't believe in your breeds of horses," says Farmer A. "There's my neighbor B. has as fine an animal as ever stepped, that came of his old black mare that's not worth a pin." Now if Farmer A. had known as much as I wish to teach him by this paper, the fact he stated would not have led him to his skeptical conclusion. If the fine young animal was a female, it matters little what were the qualities of the "old black mare," the foal partook of the form and qualities of the sire, and so on.

Yours, &c. B. C.

*[By the Editor.]*

The foregoing is a very important paper, and the subject to which it relates is of great interest. We hope it will meet that attention—that theoretical and experimental investigation from farmers and breeders of stocks which a regard to a great improvement in a most essential branch of husbandry should induce them to bestow.

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[For the New England Farmer.]

### INSECTS INFESTING PEAR TREES.

MR EDITOR—There may be seen at my store, part of the tap-root of a St. Michael pear tree, from which was taken a worm four inches in length, and about one and a half inches in circumference. This worm has made sad havoc with the root, by boring himself spirally round it, under the bark, making an excavation as large as a man's finger. The lower part of the root is completely decayed from this cause.

Whether this worm is peculiar to the St. Michael pear tree, and whether this is the cause of the decay of these trees for the last few years,

are important questions which demand the serious consideration of botanists.

The worm taken from the root, very unfortunately, made his escape, but another of a smaller size was afterwards found in the same garden. It is preserved in alcohol, but very much reduced in size, being originally about three inches in length, and now about one and a half.

THOMAS B. WHITE.

*Newburyport, May 4, 1835.*

[*By the Editor.*]

We have no recollection of having before seen, heard or read of an insect of the above description. We apprehend that he is a nondescript, not having had the honor of obtaining the notice of the entomologist. We are glad to learn that one of the species is preserved in alcohol, and wish it might be submitted to the inspection of Dr T. W. HARRIS, Librarian of Harvard University, whose acquaintance with entomology might enable him to describe the enemy, and prescribe a remedy against his ravages.

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[For the New England Farmer.]

## CULTURE OF CORN.

MR FESSENDEN—About two years since I gave you some account of two experiments in planting corn. The result of one went to show that our cornfields do not usually have a sufficient stock of plants; and the other, that nothing is gained by giving the hills a greater distance one way, than the other. On the latter point perhaps the practice of farmers in this vicinity is different from that of others. Here we see fields planted, with rows from two and a half, to three and a half feet distant, and hills from four to six or seven feet distant in the row, thereby making the distance nearly, and in some instances more than double one way than it is the other. The origin or reason of this practice, I have never learned, but see no objection to it, except the additional labor necessary in cultivation. I believe it is moderately getting out of use. Respecting the first, that of stocking the ground, I have since made further experiments both in regard to distance between hills, and number of stalks in a hill, and if you think its details may be useful or interesting to your readers, it is at your service.

Corn is usually planted here in hills, and the general impression among farmers, I believe, is, that without reference to the distance between hills, it is a matter of little consequence whether there be three or four stalks in a hill. Perhaps the majority prefer four stalks, yet some good farmers give the preference to three, and three are probably as many as our cornfields will usually average, if the missing hills are taken into the account.

The ground selected for the experiment, was a light sandy loam, that had been in pasture perhaps thirty years. After ploughing and rolling, about twenty cart-buck loads to the acre, of coarse barnyard manure were spread on the furrows and harrowed in. Five parcels of ground, of three rows each, were then laid out at the several distances, of 2 feet 6 inches, 2 feet 9 inches, 3ft. 3 ft. 3 in. and 3 feet 6 inches, each parcel separated by an intermediate row, to prevent the necesity of resorting to an average on the outside rows, in calculating the product of the ground per acre. The distance between the hills in the row was, in all cases, equal to the distance between the rows of the same parcel; and in each parcel one row was to have three, one to have four, and the other to have five stalks in a hill. The rows, about twelve rods in length, were laid out, and the hills marked off, at exact distances, with little trouble, by means of a simply constructed gage. The corn planted was an early twelve rowed kind, called the Golden Sioux. Six to eight kernels were put in a hill, and the stalks afterwards pulled out to the requisite number; in all cases leaving the best ones standing, which gave some advantage in the selection, to the hills of smallest number. The intermediate rows and those on either side had generally about four or five stalks in a hill, with hills at distances to correspond nearly with their neighbors. In the selection of soil, manuring and cultivation, all were supposed to have an equal chance. The ground was kept level, and sowed with grass seed the last time of hoeing.

When harvested, the produce of each row was carefully weighed in the field, and noted down immediately, and seventy pounds of dry well ripened ears estimated to make a bushel of shelled corn.

The following table will show the order in which the rows were planted, and perhaps will exhibit the method pursued and the result, better than can be done by description; and also afford opportunity to detect any error that may have been admitted in the estimates.

| No. | Dis. | Ground to each hill. | Hills per acre. | Hills in row. | Stalks per hill. | Prod. of row. | Prod. of hill. | Sh'd corn per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 ft. 6 in. | 6 ft. 3 in. | 6970 | 80 | 3 | 47 lbs. 9 oz. | 6¾ drms. | 54 lb. 44 p |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | 4 | 49 9 | 12¾ | 56 67 |
| 3 | " | " | " | " | 5 | 52½ 10½ | | 60 74 |
| 4 | Intermediate or dividing row. | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 2 ft. 9 in. | 7 ft. 6¾ in. | 5760 | 72 | 3 | 48½ 10 | 12½ | 51 56 |
| 6 | " | " | " | " | 4 | 53 11 | 12¾ | 56 41 |
| 7 | " | " | " | " | 5 | 55 12 | 3½ | 58 48 |
| 8 | Intermediate. | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 3 ft. | 9 ft. | 4840 | 66 | 3 | 48 11 | 10¾ | 46 70 |
| 10 | " | " | " | " | 4 | 54½ 13 | 3¾ | 53 90 |
| 11 | " | " | " | " | 5 | 56 13 | 9¾ | 54 56 |
| 12 | Intermediate. | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 3 ft. 3 in. | 10 ft. 6¾ in. | 4124 | 60 | 3 | 43 11 | 7½ | 39 31 |
| 14 | " | " | " | " | 4 | 48½ 12 | 15 | 44 34 |
| 15 | " | " | " | " | 5 | 55 14 | 10¾ | 50 30 |
| 16 | Intermediate. | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 3 ft. 6 in. | 12 ft. 3 in. | 3556 | 57 | 3 | 46 12 | 14½ | 35 18 |
| 18 | " | " | " | " | 4 | 55 15 | 7 | 45 56 |
| 19 | " | " | " | " | 5 | 56 15 | 11½ | 46 43 |

It will be seen in every case that the hills of three stalks, produced less than those of four, and those of four less than those of five. In this view it may be considered as five experiments all giving the same result, notwithstanding some of the hills occupied but about half the quantity of ground usually given them in our field culture. The average of five rows one from each parcel is as follows, viz.

Three stalks in a hill, 46 bushels 14 lbs. per acre.
Four stalks in a hill, 52 bushels 42 lbs. " "
Five stalks in a hill, 54 bushels 20 lbs. " "

The difference of average between three and five stalks is 8 bushels 6 lbs. per acre.

It will be seen also, that in every instance but one, or eleven times in twelve, diminishing the distance between the hills increased the product of the ground. The average of each parcel is as follows, viz.

Three feet six inches between hills gave 44 bushels 14 lbs. per acre.
Three feet three inches, 44 bu. 57 lbs per acre.
Three feet, 51 bu. 49 lbs. " "
Two feet nine inches, 55 bu. 45 lbs. " "
Two feet six inches, 57 bu. 36 lbs. " "

The difference of product between the average of hills at 2 feet 6 in. and that of hills at 3 feet 6 inches is 13 bushels 22 lbs. per acre.

Row No. 17 had the least number of stalks per acre and gave the smallest product, 38 bushels 18 lbs. The number of stalks in this row per acre (for there was not one missing) was probably equal to the number usually standing in our fields and the product would be considered, in common seasons, a fair crop for land and manure of like quantity and quality. Row No. 3 had the largest number of stalks per acre, and gave the largest product viz., 60 bushels 74 lbs. This difference appears to have been made by the difference in the number of stalks, as is evident from the fact that the produce of the other thirteen rows, varied from these, and from each other in different degrees, somewhat according to the number of stalks, and distance of hills, with one exception. No. 14 with hills (of four stalks) at 3 feet 3 inches distant gave 1 bushel 22 pounds less than No. 18 with hills (of four stalks) at 3 feet 6 inches distance. This exception to the general result is a case in point showing that the same crop is not always, and in all cases to be expected even from the same soil, season, and mode of culture; and gives evidence if such be wanted, that a single experiment should not be relied upon as fully establishing any rule or method of cultivation.

Row No. 17 gave a product equal to 22 bushels 56 pounds per acre more than Row No. 3, or, a gain of about sixty per cent, apparently by increasing the number of plants per acre. Perhaps a part of the gain, however, is only in appearance. Most likely a hill with five stalks would extend its roots in search of food somewhat farther than a hill with four or three stalks, and if so, among weaker neighbors, it would occupy more than its allotted portion of ground, while they would occupy less than theirs. If this be a cause of part of the difference, it may be difficult to tell how much deduction should be made, (though probably whatever is made should be from the 8 bushels 6 pounds difference of product between three and five stalks,) but having the facts before you, Mr Editor, you or your readers can guess as well as myself whether, after making a liberal allowance for that or any other supposable cause, there was not a large and substantial gain by increasing the number of stalks per acre.

That the gain would have been as great on all other soils, I am by no means prepared to say; indeed, on many, I am confident it would not. I apprehend it is only rich and good soil, well adapted to the growth of corn, that will bear thick planting, and even then very much depends on the *kind* of corn; that of larger growth must have more distance. Cold land, perhaps, will not bear the shade of thick planting, and poor light land most certainly will not bear the exhaustion. Thick planted corn also suffers soonest and severest by drought.

I have stated the case, perhaps with more minuteness than may be thought necessary, and shall leave it with you, Mr Editor, to strike out all or any part, as you shall think best.

During the past year much has been said in the Farmer, by way of objection to large corn cobs—a popular, objection, surely; but will you tell us, Mr Editor, why a large cob is not as good as a small one; or, what is about the same thing, why a long one is not as good as a short one, and whether we may not as well expect to raise beef without bones, as corn without cobs? I have supposed that the larger and longer the ears were

the better, provided the corn was of good quality, and adapted to the seasons and soil; with these qualifications, far from having seen them too large, I have seldom thought them large enough, and should be very unwilling to assign them a limit. Indeed, I see not why the objections that can be made to large ears of corn, should not be made to large ears of rye or wheat, or to the large long frames of "Improved Short Horns." But I may be mistaken; I may misapprehend the subject.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM CLARK, JR.

*Northampton, May*, 1835.

[*By the Editor.*]

The above article cannot fail to prove of great utility to the practical farmer, and we think that Mr Clark has rendered important services to the community of cultivators by making and publishing the results of the experiments detailed above.

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[For the New England Farmer.]

**REMEDY AGAINST CANKER-WORMS.**

MR FESSENDEN,—SIR—Having, for three or four years, deferred publishing what I believe an effectual method of destroying that pest, the Canker worm, in order that the experiment might be fully tested, I can now with confidence recommend to you and to the public a sure and easy means of preserving the fruit trees from the ravages of these destructive vermin. Several gentlemen in Salem and New Bedford having, at my suggestion, tried its efficacy to their satisfaction.

As soon as the worm begins to appear on the trees, a quantity of the cheapest whale oil, say a quart, is put into an iron sauce-pan, or any other convenient vessel with a long handle. The vessel is then put over a quick fire, until the heat is raised sufficient to inflame the oil. In this state it is held under the boughs of the trees, on which the worm is seen, in such a manner as to allow the fumes of the burning oil to rise into every part of the tree, but not allowing the flame nor too much heat to reach any part. Five or six minutes is time enough to destroy every worm on a tree.

*Animal oil*, being a most deadly poison to every description of vermin, is by this means carried to every part, in sufficient quantity to destroy the insect, without injuring the tree.

I am, dear sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DIXON.

*Tannton, May* 4, 1835.

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[For the New England Farmer.]

MR EDITOR—I wish through your useful paper I could obtain some account of the cause and *cure* of what is called *Spring Halt*, in horses. I see in the Farmer a great number of useful recipes of almost every kind, but have been unable either there or elsewhere to find any remedy for the spring halt; which I presume to be attributable to a general impression that it is no other injury to a horse than the looks: but even on that ground alone, a fact, however, I am unwilling to admit, I should think it an object worth attention, and if possible, an effort to cure. I have, therefore, been prompted to make this small communication, hoping that it may meet the eye of some of your scientific readers, who may be able and willing, through the medium of the Farmer, to favor me and the public also, with the information asked for, and thus very much oblige AN INQUIRER.

**LUCKY AND UNLUCKY DAYS.**

Soothsayers, wizards can you despise,
And laugh at ghosts, at spooks, and prodigies?

*Somebody.*

MR TUCKER—I believe I am as little inclined as most other men to observe lucky and unlucky days. These old Astrological notions have long been of little influence with me, and I have generally sowed and reaped when I was ready without regard to the moon, stars or constellations; yet I have observed that men who regarded these objects with religious exactness, usually succeeded and got rich, while their more unobservant neighbors often failed and grew poor by dint of pressing forward; and I have accounted for it in this way. The man who can take time to observe the phases of the moon, stars and constellations, is usually more methodical, and often succeeds, when those who go by hop, skip and jump, often make more haste than speed. A friend of mine is very much in the habit of going by hop, skip and jump; he is always in trouble, has been frequently burnt out, and lost many cattle and hogs, while another, with one tenth part of his intellect and a great observer of the moon, has grown rich. I therefore conclude that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle always to the strong."

Yours, R. M. W.

*Genesee Farmer.*]

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The cost of the navigation of the Schuylkill in Pennsylvania, which was several years in being completed, was nearly three millions. For two or three years, the amount of toll was quite small. In 1825, when the coal trade began, the tolls amounted to $15,500; and in 1833, the business had so much increased, the sum received was $325,000, of which $228,000 was for conveyance of coal. Many viillages have grown up in the vicinity of the coal mines and of the canal. Here is a great speculation for the benefit both of the proprietors and the people.

In 1834, 90,000 tons of Lehigh coal were excavated and sold; being much larger than in any one year before. The canals connected with the coal mines, and by which its conveyance to depots where vessels take it is greatly facilitated, are to the extent of two hundred and fifty miles. A rail-road is also proposed from Wilksbarre to the Lehigh, about fourteen miles. At Mauch Chunk, real estate has risen rapidly within two years.—*American Magazine.*

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CHALK.—Colonel Dodge, of the United States Army, has lately found a quarry of Chalk near the Missouri. The mineral had not before been discovered in our country, though sought for and supposed to exist; except that Professor Nuttall detected some a few years ago, in the western country, less pure and of less extent than that discovered by Colonel Dodge.—It is probably known that Chalk is formed by the carbonate of lime, and is a neutral or compound salt; but pure Chalk has not before been found in the United States.—*Ib.*

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SUMATRA HOG.—In the Island of Sumatra there is a variety of the hog, that frequents the impenetrable bushes and marshes of the sea-coast. These animals live on crabs and roots; they associate in herds, are of a gray color, and smaller than the European swine. At certain periods of the year they swim in herds, consisting of sometimes a thousand, from one side of the river Sink to the other, at its mouth, where it is three or four miles broad, and again return at stated times. This kind of passage also takes place in the small islands, by their swimming from one to the other. On these occasions they are hunted by a tribe of the Malays who live on the coasts of the kingdom of Siak, and are called Salettans. During the passage the boars precede, and are followed by the females and the young, all in regular rows, each resting its snout on the rump of the preceding one. Swimming thus, in close rows, they form a singular appearance.—*Domesticated Animals.*

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ANOTHER USE FOR INDIA RUBBER—As we said yesterday, the caoutchouc business has spread itself rapidly. One manufacturer has commenced making India Rubber coffins.—*Courier.*

We saw a few days since, a coffin of the above description at the India Rubber store of Mr S. C. Smith, 68 Chatham street. Mr S. informed us that he has manufactured such to order for three years past. The article is a substitute for the lead coffins, and answers the same purpose, besides being cheaper, lighter, and more speedily prepared.—*N. Y. Paper.*

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The Casco and Kennebec Corporation had their meeting on Saturday last, organized and accepted their charter. We understand the whole stock ($150,000) has been taken up. We can conceive no more decisive evidence of the enterprise of our fellow citizens, than the readiness thus manifested to give their aid to a work of great public utility. —*Eastern Argus.*

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FOOT RACE.—A purse of $1300 was won by a Yankee from old Connecticut, on the 24th ult. in a pedal race over the Union Course, Long Island. Henry Stannard, the winner, run ten miles in fifty nine minutes and fortyeight seconds. He was a farmer by occupation, six feet and one inch tall, and weighed a hundred and sixtyfive pounds. There were nine competitors, three of whom accomplished the whole distance. The Yankee, before named, a Prussian, named George W. Glauer, in one hour and thirtyfour seconds, an Irishman, Patrick Mahony, in one hour, two minutes and fifteen seconds.

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PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.—This improvement is one of the most important to Philadelphia that ever has been projected. The books for subscription to the capital stock, were opened on the 27th at 10 o'clock, at the exchange, and the competition for access to the room was of the most lively kind. *The whole number of shares offered, being 6000 in number were taken in less than half an hour.* When this canal is completed the trade of the upper lakes beyond Cleveland, will have access to Philadelphia, one month before the Erie Canal is opened. Several weeks ago the navigation of Lake Erie west of Cleveland, was opened, and we have not yet learned that the ice has left Buffalo harbor.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

# AGRICULTURE.

[From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1834.]

## ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on the examination of Agricultural Implements, of a new invention or improvement, beg leave to report:—

That no new invention was offered for premium and but one improvement, which was a lever affixed to the cutter of the N. York cast iron side hill plough, so as to bring it more truly to the use of the coulter, on both sides, than any one fixed in the centre of the beam could. This improvement is a simple, but in the minds of the Committee, a useful one, and they therefore award to Mr John Follansbee, of West Newbury, a gratuity of two dollars.

Moses Colman, Esq. sent for exhibition his horse rake, made by the shakers of Canterbury, of beautiful construction, every tooth shielded with iron, and a most complete instrument, which has been proved by two years' use.

The field for improvement, though much cultivated within the last fifteen or twenty years, is still open for the ingenuity of man to exercise his skill in abridging manual labor, and thereby reducing the greatest item of expense attendant on the practical farmer.

The plough, for which more than a hundred patents have been obtained, since the promulgation of that glorious document, the declaration of Independence, has, by late improvements, arrived to such perfection, that could our oxen, like Balaam's ass, be endowed with the power of speech, they would shout, Howard forever, or, in the more quaint language of the late political times, "Huzza for Howard," the man who has relieved our necks of half their burden, and aided the harrow in its duties.

The threshing mills have experienced great improvements. The Pennsylvania revolving horse rake is also an implement of great utility, and it still remains for man to apply the horse power to the cutting and spreading, as well as raking of hay. Improvement in the art of corn shelling, so as to combine the separation of the corn from the cob, and the complete cleansing of the corn for use, still remains a desideratum for the ingenuity of man to supply.

With the hope that these suggestions may stimulate inventive minds to action, to supply these deficiencies, we most cordially offer our grateful thanks to all those laborers in this most useful field, who, by their invention have abridged labor, and thereby benefited their country.

HECTOR COFFIN,
DANIEL PUTNAM,
MOSES NEWELL. } *Committee.*

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As it has been one of the objects of the Essex Agricultural Society to encourage domestic Manufactures—an important branch of which is *coloring*, an art more or less practised in most farmers' families—an art for some beautiful specimens of which gratuities from the funds of the Society have been given—an art which will be still more needed should the culture and manufacture of silk among us be successfully prosecuted to any considerable extent—the committee of publication, believing that it will be interesting to a large portion of the readers of this pamphlet, have procured the following essay to be prepared:

## ON COLORING.

The art of fixing on cloths beautiful colors, although not one of the most necessary, has been made by the fashions, taste, and pride of men, in all ages and nations, one of the most valued of inventions. It is altogether a chemical art. Its theory is now well understood, and is in a high degree interesting to every studious mind, useful to all engaged in manufacturing, or in buying, selling, or consuming colored fabrics. It is, therefore worthy the attention of all our readers.

Colors, to be permanent, must be combined with the fibres of the silk, wool, cotton or linen of which the cloth is composed. To understand how this can be effected, we must acquaint ourselves with the laws of chemical affinity. Affinity is nothing more than the disposition or tendency which two or more substances have to unite and form a new compound, differing greatly in some of its qualities from the simple subtances of which it is composed; one substance is therefore said to have an affinity for another when on being brought in contact it unites with and assumes new appearance and qualities. For example, if iron and sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) be brought together they gradually unite and form sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) but the sulphuric acid has a stronger affinity for lime than it has for iron; if, therefore, lime he brought into contact with sulphate of iron, the sulphuric acid quits the iron, seizes on the lime, and forms the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris). Substances used in dyeing possess an affinity for the fibres of the cloth and when dissolved in water or some other liquid, and brought into contact, they unite, and change either the color of the fibres, or so change their qualities, as to dispose them to unite with other coloring matter for which before they had no affinity.

The art of dyeing then consists in combining a certain coloring matter with the fibres of the cloth. This process cannot be well performed unless the dye-stuff be dissolved in some liquid, and the particles so separated that their attraction for each other becomes weaker than the attraction for them exerted by the cloth. When the cloth is dipped into this solution, it attracts the coloring matter, and from its stronger affinity takes it from the solvent and fixes it upon itself. The facility with which cloth imbibes a dye, depends on two circumstances, namely, the affinity between the cloth and the dye stuff, and the affinity between the dye-stuff and its solvent. It is of importance to preserve a due proportion between these two affinities, as upon that proportion much of the accuracy of dyeing depends. If the affinity between the coloring matter and the cloth be too great, compared with the affinity between the coloring matter and the solvent, the cloth will take the dye too rapidly, and it will be scarcely possible to prevent its color from being unequal. On the other hand, if the affinity between the coloring matter and the solvent be too great, compared with that between the coloring matter and the cloth, it will either not take the color at all, or take it very faintly. Wool has the strongest affinity for most coloring matter, silk the next strongest, cotton a much weaker affinity, and linen the weakest of all. In order, therefore, to dye cotton or linen, the dye-stuff should, in many cases, be dissolved in a liquid for which it has a weaker affinity than for the solvent employed in dyeing wool or silk. Thus we may use iron dissolved in sulphuric acid to dye wool, but for cotton and linen it is better dissolved in vinegar. Was it possible to obtain a sufficient variety of coloring matters having a strong affinity for cloth, the art of dyeing would be exceedingly simple and easy. But this is by no means the case; if we except the indigo, the dyer is scarcely possessed of a dye-stuff which yields of itself a good color, sufficiently permanent to deserve the name of dye. To obviate this difficulty, some substance must be employed which has a strong affinity both for the cloth and the coloring matter. Substances employed for this purpose, are called mordants. Those chiefly used are earth, or metals, in the form of salts or in solution, tan, and oil. One of the most frequently used is *alum*. This salt is composed of pure clay (alumina) dissolved in sulphuric acid. Into a solution of alum the cloth is dipped, the fibre of the cloth having a stronger affinity for the clay than the sulphuric acid has, unites permanently with it. It is then taken out, washed and dried, and will be found a good deal heavier than before, although the color remains the same, the clay, which now forms a part of it, being perfectly white. The cloth may now be dyed by dipping it in a solution of any coloring matter for which the clay has a strong affinity. The clay and coloring matter may be united previous to the immersion of the cloth, and the fibres will still unite themselves with the compound, but not so equally and permanently as when dipped into each of the solutions separately. But the sulphuric acid has rather too strong an affinity for the clay to yield it readily even to wool. Most dyers, therefore, add to the solution of alum a quantity of tartar. Tartar is composed of potash and an acid found in grapes and some other vegetables, called tartaric acid. When solutions of alum and tartar are mixed, the sulphuric acid quits the clay and seizes on the potash, dislodging at the same time tartaric acid, which seizes in turn on the clay just abandoned by the sulphuric acid. The tartaric acid, having a weaker affinity for the clay than the sulphuric acid possesses, yields it more readily to the cloth. Another purpose is also gained: the sulphuric acid remains combined with the potash, and this corrosive substance is thereby prevented from injuring the texture of the cloth. For cotton and linen, which have a weaker affinity to clay than wool or silk, another process becomes necessary. Lead or lime dissolved in acetic acid (vinegar) is poured into the solution of alum. A solution of sugar of lead is frequently used. The sulphuric acid quits the clay and seizes on the lead or lime, both of which united with this acid, form insoluble powders, which fall to the bottom, and the acetic acid unites with the clay, for which it possesses only a weak affinity, and readily yields it to the cotton or linen immersed in it.

[To be continued.]

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## PRUNING ORCHARDS.

In a conversation the other day with our friend Paine Wingate, who has much experience in orcharding, he observed that much damage was annually done to the orchards in Maine by the barbarous manner in which they are too often pruned, by hacking them with an axe and leaving a mangled stub projecting above the limb. The consequence is, that the wound never heals—water gets in, the wood decays—and a cavity is made which finally destroys the branch entirely, or brings it into an unhealthy state and makes an unsightly appear-

ance. A fine saw should always be used, and even then the bark about the stump should be pared away in a bevel form, for the friction of the saw will start the bark a little way down and unless it be cut off, the water will get in and prevent its healing so fast as it will, if the started bark should be cut off. There is also not sufficient attention paid to the thinning out the central portions or branches of the tree so as to let the sun and air in among the apples, which will otherwise be less likely to have the true flavor that arises from being thoroughly ripened by free access to the sun and air. These suggestions are well worth the consideration of orchardists. We have seen too many apparently young orchards suffering by the *scalping* and *tomahawking* which they have undergone. Great care should be taken to make as little wound as possible, while clearing away the supernumerary branches. The business of orcharding will undoubtedly hereafter be pursued not only to a greater extent than it has hitherto done, notwithstanding many have very foolishly demolished trees that have been reared with great care, anxiety and hope. There seemed to be an idea prevalent that the legitimate use of apples, was for making cider only, and when the call for that subsided, many considered them as useless incumbrances, and of course down with them. But the fact that they are more valuable for feeding cattle, sheep and swine, is beginning to be more known and more practised, and we doubt not that the apple tree will again become a favorite with those who have destroyed it.—*Maine Farmer.*

### BOOK FARMING.

We have been told of the following facts, and have only to regret that the like to them are not of more frequent occurrence. A number of intelligent farmers residing in a neighborhood, somewhere, we believe, in Dutchess county, concluded to form a farmer's association—to make a common stock of their knowledge and observation—believing that knowledge, like money would be productive in proportion to the capital. It was known that A. raised the best horses, and got the best price for them: that B. was far more successful in his wheat and corn crops than his neighbors; that C. reared the finest neat cattle, and kept the best cows and oxen; that D. excelled in sheep husbandry; and, in short, that some individual excelled the rest in a particular branch of husbandry. Each possessed not only some excellence, but some glaring defect in his management. Thus the farm stock of one were sickly, and many died, because the owner did not know how to manage them; another's farm had become dreadfully impoverished, from neglecting the manure, and from close cropping, while the farm of a third was neither fit for plough land, or for sweet grass, on account of the water which everywhere saturated the soil, and rendered it poachy, cold and sour. Unlike too many now-a-days, each of these men was conscious he could learn from his neighbor's practice, which would enable him to manage his farm with more profit—and that he could teach his neighbors something in return. These expectations were amply realized; but as the members lived somewhat remote, it struck them that it would save much time, and be a more sure way of rendering the improvements of all available to each, if they were to write down their practice in the particular branch in which they respectively excelled, and the principles, or science, upon which that practice was based. This was accordingly done: and for their mutual convenience, as well as for the benefit of others, the whole was printed and these men were afterwards denominated, by some of their envious neighbors, *book farmers*, because they took their instructions from a *printed book*. This did not disturb them; for they got from their book the secrets by which the others had excelled in their particular department, and each profited by the good management of his neighbors. The consequence was, that all gained by the interchange. The defects of all were speedily remedied, and in a few years prosperity crowned their labors; and they now exhibit, we are told, the best models of profitable farming anywhere to be found in the land; and they enjoy the felicity of reflecting, that while they have greatly benefited themselves and their families, they have by their example and instruction, done much good to others. They have afforded a fair illustration of the advantages of book farming, when combined with intelligent practice.

Were this example extended to the farming community of our country, how greatly the work of improvement would advance, and the comforts of the human family be multiplied: were each to contribute his mite of practical knowledge in the branch in which he most excels, what a treasure of information would be collected, to guide us in our practice, and to stimulate us to habits of industry. And do we not already possess, in a considerable degree, these precious advantages? What are our agricultural journals, but a record of instructions, by the best farmers of our own and every other country—a detail of the methods by which they have succeeded—have excelled—in the various departments of husbandry? There is not a man in the community who may not profit, in some degree, by the teachings of these journals. The self-wise are ever the most profoundly ignorant; for as we advance in knowledge, we become more and more humbled by the consciousness of our comparative ignorance.

We beg that the readers of the Cultivator will take this matter into serious consideration, and remember, that an obligation rests upon them individually, to requite the favors which they are monthly receiving from others, by communicating whatever of their practice that may promise to be beneficial to their brother farmers.—*Cultivator.*

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Language of Animals.—The acuteness of the sheep's ear suppasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat, among a thousand, all bleating at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields where thousands are congregated—and that is no joke either. Besides, the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things have ever amused me more than a sheep shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then send the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but in s ead of finding the rough well clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor, naked, shrivelling—a most deplorable looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud, tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times, before the reconciliation is fairly made up.—*James Hogg.*

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The largest hog that we have ever seen is now in possession of Mr P. Mehan. It measures from the snout to the extremity of the tail, eleven feet, is five feet in height, and weighs 232 pounds. It is remarkably well shaped, and the flesh is of extraordinary firmness, considering its size. It appears to be in perfect health, and may yet attain a much larger growth, being not quite three years old.—*Dublin Journal.*

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Portable Railway.—A novel machine was a few days ago exhibited in the Kensington and Chapham roads. It consisted of a sort of carriage wheel which carries a rail road for itself, upon which the carriage travels with great facility and quickness. It was composed of a jointed square instead of a circle, and has four rollers, not touching the road, and for feet which alternately come to the ground, producing a kind of walking and escaping obstacles. We understand that it is the invention of L. Gompertz, Esq.—*Rail Road Jour.*

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Drying Unripe Corn.—Mr Editor—Several methods of drying unripe corn for winter use are recommended and may be practised with advantage. Probably the worst of these is the common one of boiling, and afterwards cutting the grain from the cob. The corn is not only deprived of much of its sweetness and flavor by the boiling, but the best, though not the largest part of the kernel, the corculum, or as it is called by the farmers, chit, is left on the cob. A far better plan is that adopted by the Indians of Lake Michigan, who roast corn in a sand bath heated by a fire which they make on a bed of soft sand, into which the ears are plunged. After being roasted in this way, it is removed from the cob and kept in sacks for winter use.

A neater and still better method is, to put the ears of green corn into a baker, or oven of any kind, and roast them about as much as you would do for immediate use. The corn is then shelled, and spread to dry for a few days, either in the open air or a dry room; and may be kept for years. When thoroughly boiled (for at least 12 hours) it is as tender and soft as green corn, to which in flavor it is in no way inferior, and constitutes a most admirable ingredient in soups, or if eaten by itself is one of the most delicious and wholesome dishes that can possibly be prepared.

A diet consisting exclusively of corn preserved in this way is regarded as a specific in the removal of a predisposition to cancer.

Yours respectfully,

*Cultivator.*] Edwin James.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1835.

## FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

Insects.—It is now time to be taking measures for guarding against the petty but powerful adversaries of the cultivator, which too often succeed in destroying and devouring the most valuable fruits of his labors. Among the substances, which are either offensive or fatal to all sorts of insects may be numbered elder, especially of the dwarf kind, tobacco, quick lime, lime water, brimstone, unleached ashes, tar water, water impregnated with turpentine, plaster of Paris finely pulverized, decoctions of walnut leaves, and other bitter and acrid articles.

Boiling water is likewise an effectual and sometimes an expedient application for the destruction of insects which have taken possession of a soil, and are lying wait to devour its vegetable products, as soon as seeds germinate or plants are developed. We have known beds or plats in gardens well scalded previous to sowing them with the seeds intended for them, with perfect success against worms, grubs, and every species of insects, which had its habitation in the plat to which the boiling water was applied. This operation, if thoroughly performed, cannot fail to destroy not only every reptile within reach of its influence, but those eggs or nits, which are lodged in the soil, and are maturing for mischief.

It would be well, after a bed has been scalded, as above directed to inclose it with slips of boards, bark, or some other suitable material to prevent the access of insects from its neighborhood. Hills intended for cabbages, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c. &c., after having been scalded, or sometimes only dug over, and carefully inspected, have been surrounded with strips of white birch bark, shingles, boards, &c. and remained impregnable to every kind of creeping thing. If this defence is covered over the top with a strip of gauze or muslin, the plants are secured against bugs, flies, &c.

We are inclined, to believe that the best, and perhaps the only safeguard of plants in many cases, against flying insects is something, which will entirely preclude their access. Mr Levi Bartlett of Warner, New Hampshire, has recommended a covered frame, constructed as follows:

"Take a strip of pine board (about three fourths of an inch in thickness is most suitable) eight or ten feet in length, and four or five inches in width, plough one edge of it with a carpenter's plough, or match plane, then mark off the side and end pieces; before sawing the side pieces, run a brad awl through where you wish to drive your nails, as it is not so likely to split as after it is sawed. The side pieces eleven inches long, ends eight inches long. They must be of this particular size, because one yard of millinet will just cover nine boxes; or a third of a yard will make three covers. After having nailed your boxes and divided your millinet, have some thin strips or tongues, as the carpenters call them; press these with the edges of the covers into the groove, which fastens them much cheaper and more expeditiously than small nails."

Shearing Sheep.—Writers on agriculture, mostly assert that we commonly shear our sheep too early in this country. In England where the season is more forward than with us, they shear their sheep in June, or the fore part of July. But Lemuel Briggs, Esq. of Bristol, in articles published in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. pages 283, 287, stated certain facts, which would seem favorable to early shearing; and in certain circumstances, and particularly with sheep that are not washed there can be no doubt but the practice may be beneficial, Mr Briggs stated in substance that Mr Rouse Potter of Prudence Island, Narraganset bay, Rhode Island, who kept nine hundred and fifty sheep, and lost but two the preceding winter, begins to shear them by the first of May, if the weather is favorable, and continues daily until he completes his shearing. For the first week he puts those sheared under cover in close yards every night; by that time the wool will grow so as to give them a sufficient covering. By this practice of early shearing he gains much wool, which formerly, when he put his shearing off till the middle of June, the sheep would shed; and further when thus early sheared, the wool begins to start and grow much quicker than when shearing is deferred to the usual time. He says that formerly, being exposed immediately after shearing to the rays of the sun, their bare backs would frequently become sore and scabby, when no wool will grow till healed, and then what does grow from the scars, is thinner and coarser than the rest.

"Mr Potter states from actual experiment that he not only gets more wool, which would otherwise be lost, but the *succeeding wool* will be from half an inch to an inch longer, if sheared early than it will be if delayed to the usual time of shearing. And farther, there is not the same necessity for washing the sheep as the wool is much cleaner, more free from sand and dirt, when taken off early, than it would be if suffered to remain on their backs until a hot sun had compelled them to seek refuge under walls and fences.

The foregoing authorities are apparently contradictory as respects the time of year in which to shear sheep. But Mr Potter did not wash his sheep before shearing, which must make considerable difference with regard to risk from cold; and Mr Potter was careful to shelter his sheep after shearing, which must in a great measure obviate the disadvantages of early shearing.

## MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, May 9, 1835.

William Carter, from the Botanical Garden at Cambridge—Viola grandiflora, improved hybrids, of various colors.

Also; Seedling auriculas much admired.

For the Committee,

Jona. Winship, *Chairman.*

Baltimore Farmer and Gardener.—The last number of this paper announces that Mr Hitchcock its late proprietor has sold that concern to Messrs Sinclair and Moore, of Baltimore. Mr Hitchcock states in his "*Card Valedictory*," that the gentleman who is selected to conduct the paper is known to the undersigned to be peculiarly well qualified for the task" &c. Mr H. will in this month open in Philadelphia an Agricultural and Horticultural Agency or Commission office for the purchase and sale chiefly of choice domestic animals of all kinds," &c. &c.

In whatever location or employment Mr Hitchcock may be engaged we wish success to him and his pursuits and this with the more solicitude because from the nature of the concerns in which he is employed his prosperity and the public good will in a great measure be identical.

American Silk Hosiery.—We were shown at Mr Bird's Store, in this town, this week, some very beautiful specimens of silk hosiery for gentlemen, entirely of American fabric. They were a very neat and fine article, with every indication of durability, and are equal if not superior to those of European manufacture. The silk was produced and manufactured at Dedham and sold at $10 per lb. It was made into hose at the manufactory in Newburyport. We believe that small quantities of silk goods have been occasionally manufactured in different parts of our country, within a few years. Among other articles, we were shown about a year since, a large variety of vesting patterns, manufactured by Mr Golding of this town. These things all give an earnest of what may, and ultimately will be accomplished in this country in the manufacture of silk goods.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Winship's Green House and Nursery Grounds, at Brighton, are at this season of the year, particularly worth a visit, especially by those who are fond of handsome plants, to ornament their rooms, or who have vacant ground which they would occupy with ornamental or fruit trees. To those who have small lots of ground to cultivate, delays in setting out trees, shrubs and plants are almost always to be regretted. A season lost, in such work, is not easily in any case, to be regained, and we advise all who are thinking of gardening, on some of their grass-plots or of laying out new gardens, to do so much of it *this spring* as will secure to them the advantages of the season. If they do not, they will do as many others have done, regret it next year. Every thing necessary in the way of ornamental, forest and fruit trees, shrubs, and plants, &c. &c. may be had at Winship's and at the common prices for such articles. Farmers who are usually deficient in *good fruits*,—when their city friends visit them,—would do well, save expense and gratify their visiters, we have no doubt, by spending a few dollars in some good nursery. For a trifling sum they can procure good trees, whose fruit will soon be worth more than the cost of the trees.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Demand for Cocoons.—Judging from appearances, the demand for cocoons and reeled silk, the coming season, will exceed the supply in a thousand fold. The silk manufactories in Dedham, Mansfield and this city, are depending principally upon the new crop for the raw material. The last year's crop is already exhausted, and we understand that scarcely a bale of foreign silk can be found in the commercial cities. Those, therefore, who raise a crop this season may depend on its being sought for by the manufacturers and at a very liberal price.—We should not be surprised if they command $4 a bushel. Such persons, therefore, as have foliage, will do well to make cocoons, if they are not prepared for reeling.

The Jingo Tree which grew on the estate of the late Gardner Greene, and of which we spoke the other day, has been safely removed to the Common, where it is to be planted. It is probably the largest tree ever transplanted in this vicinity, being 40 feet high, and the circumference, at 3½ feet from the ground, 4 feet 4 inches. The labor of transplanting it was undertaken by Mr Sheridan, formerly gardener on the estate. The earth was carefully removed from the roots, and the tree lifted by shears and tackle from the ground, sufficiently high to pass under it a low wheeled drag. The roots were then carefully covered with matting, and the tree lowered upon the drag, on which it was easily supported in an upright position, being kept from falling by ropes attached to the top and held by men who walked along with it to its destination. Mr Sheridan tells us that there is not the slightest doubt that it will live and flourish in its new location.—*Boston Transcript.*

No Lawyers are permitted to reside on the island of St. Helena; nor is a newspaper permitted to be printed there; an almanac every year being the only production of the press.

## PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

| | | | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES, | | barrel | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| BEANS, white, | | bushel | 2 37 | 2 60 |
| BEEF, mess, (new) | | barrel | 12 00 | 12 50 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | | " | 10 00 | 10 50 |
| prime, | | " | 8 00 | 8 50 |
| BEESWAX, (American) | | pound | 20 | 24 |
| BUTTER inspected, No. 1, | | " | 15 | 17 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | | " | 8 | 9 |
| skimmed milk, | | " | 3½ | 6 |
| FEATHERS, northern, geese, | | " | 40 | 45 |
| southern, geese, | | " | 35 | 39 |
| FLAX, American, | | " | 10 | 11 |
| FLAXSEED, | | bushel | 1 25 | 1 30 |
| FLOUR, Genesee, cash | | barrel | 5 87 | 6 12 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | | " | 5 75 | 5 87 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | | " | 5 25 | 5 37 |
| Alexandria, | | " | 5 56 | 5 62 |
| GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow | | bushel | 83 | 85 |
| southern yellow | | " | 77 | 80 |
| white, | | " | 72 | 73 |
| Rye, northern, | | " | 85 | 90 |
| Barley, | | " | 63 | 65 |
| Oats, northern, (prime) | | " | 45 | 46 |
| HAY, best English, | | ton | 18 00 | 19 50 |
| eastern screwed, | | " | 12 50 | 13 00 |
| hard pressed, | | " | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| HONEY, | | gallon | 37 | 42 |
| HOPS, 1st quality | | pound | 12 | 13 |
| 2d quality | | " | | |
| LARD, Boston, 1st sort, | | " | 9½ | 10 |
| southern, 1st sort, | | " | 8 | 9 |
| LEATHER, slaughter, sole, | | " | 19 | 20 |
| do. upper, | | " | 12 | 14 |
| dry hide, sole, | | " | 16 | 18 |
| do. upper, | | " | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | | " | 27 | 29 |
| Baltimore, sole, | | " | 25 | 27 |
| LIME, best sort, | | cask | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear, | | barrel | 20 00 | 21 00 |
| Navy, mess, | | " | 16 00 | 17 00 |
| bone, middlings, | | " | 8 | 8 50 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | | bushel | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Red Top, | | " | 77 | 1 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | | pound | 8 | 9 |
| White Dutch Honeysuckle, | | " | 25 | 30 |
| TALLOW, tried, | | cwt. | 7 50 | 8 00 |
| WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, | | pound | 70 | 85 |
| American, full blood, washed, | | " | 60 | 65 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | | " | 55 | 60 |
| do. 1-2 do. | | " | 45 | 50 |
| do. 1-4 and common | | " | 40 | 45 |
| Native washed | | " | 38 | 60 |
| Northern pulled. | Pulled superfine, | " | 60 | 65 |
| | 1st Lambs, | " | 45 | 50 |
| | 2d do. | " | 30 | 33 |
| | 3d do, | " | 25 | 30 |
| | 1st Spinning, | " | 35 | 40 |

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

## PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HAMS, northern, | pound | 10 | 12 |
| southern, | " | 7½ | 8 |
| PORK, whole hogs, | " | 6 | 7 |
| POULTRY, | " | 10 | 14 |
| BUTTER, (tub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump | " | | |
| EGGS, | dozen | 14 | 16 |
| POTATOES, | bushel | 45 | 50 |
| CIDER, | barrel | 2 75 | 3 00 |

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1835.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At Market 530 Beef Cattle, 14 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 725 Sheep, and 450 Swine. About 140 Beef Cattle and 400 Sheep unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—We do not at this season of the year, recollect ever seeing so large a proportion of ordinary cattle at market at one time, some of which were exceedingly inferior. A few pair purchased by "lump," and may have cost above our highest quotations. We quote prime at 37s 6 a 40s 6, good 34s 6 a 37s 6, thin at 30 a 33s.

*Working Oxen*—Sales at $70, 78, 85, 95, 100 and 105

*Cows and Calves*—Sales at $21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30 and 38.

*Sheep*—Dull; one lot sheared were taken at 18s; also lots not sheared at 26s 3d, 33s, and 34s 6.

*Swine*—Several lots were taken to peddle at 5¼ for sows and 6¼ for barrows, at retail, under 80, 7 and 8, over 80, 5½ a 6 and 6½ a 7.


### WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

A single man, who is well acquainted with his business in al its branches, and who can procure good recommendations from his last employers. Enquire at G. C. Barrett's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. m6.

### SILK COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber, encouraged by the late act of the Legislature to reel and throw American Silk, wishes to purchase at the Agricultural Warehouse in Boston, Silk Cocoons, and will pay $3 per bushel for the best, and in proportion for poorer ones. [m6] G. C. BARRETT.

### PLEASANT AND VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Dorchester on the Brushhill turnpike, two miles from Roxbury street, containing 16 acres of excellent land with a mansion house, farm house, two barns and outhouses thereon, having a garden of one acre containing valuable fruits &c. The situation is unrivalled, commanding a most extensive prospect of the harbor and of the country back.

The houses are in complete repair and the whole farm under a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard of excellent fruit. For terms and particulars inquire of Messrs LOT WHEELRIGHT & SON, 46 Central Wharf, GEORGE C. BARRETT at this office, or JOSIAH WILSON on the premises.

### GRAPE VINES.

A few hundred prime Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines for sale by JONATHAN BOYCE, Market Street, Lynn.
march 25. 4t

### IMPROVED SHORT HORNED STOCK.

To be sold, a number of fine animals, from the breed of Denton, Admiral, Wye Comet, &c. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, on the Welles farm, near Doctor Codman's Meeting-House, in Dorchester. feb. 25.

### KALMIAS, AZALEAS, &c.

THE subscriber will furnish Kalmia latifolias and Azalea nudifloras in bundles of 25 each, packed in moss, at the rate of $12,50 per hundred, delivered at GEO. C. BARRETT's Seed Store, who is agent, at short notice. Also, a great variety of indigenous and exotic shrubs, and herbaceous plants
Lancaster Garden, March 27. JOS. BRECK.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A valuable Farm situated in Medford, about five miles from this city, well calculated for a milk, vegetable and fruit farm, or would be let on shares, provided a temperate man should want the same.
For further particulars apply at this office. m 11

### GROUND PLASTER,

From the Lubec Manufacturing Co. in casks of 500 lbs. each, constantly on hand and for sale by GEO. CLARK & CO. No. 9, T Wharf. april 8.

### GRIST MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A grist mill, with geering complete, built in the best manner, and has been running but a very short time—stones 5 feet 6 inches diameter—runner 19 inches thick—removed for the accommodation of other machinery.
One runner, 5 feet diameter, 17 inches thick.
Two driving wheels, partly worn, with pinions and spindles.
A pair of mill stones, superior grit, 4 feet 8 inches diameter, runner 18 inches thick, with the requisite iron work.
The above will be sold low, if immediate application is made at the counting room of the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.
march 11.

### TREES FOR SALE,

AT W. BUCKMINSTER'S Nursery, Framingham:—Apple trees, Cherry trees, Pear trees, Peach trees, Rock maple and Larch trees.
Also, Isabella Grape Vines, all of the first quality, at customary prices. march 6.

### NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

GEORGE C. BARRETT and RUSSELL, ODIORNE & Co. Boston, have now in press, and will publish in a few weeks, the second edition, greatly enlarged and improved, of the NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or an account of the most valuable fruits of all climates, adapted to cultivation in the United States, with their history, uses, modes of culture, management &c. Also, useful vegetables, ornamental forest trees, shrubs, and flowers, silk, bees, &c. By WILLIAM KENRICK.

### 4000 APPLE TREES

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, consisting of Baldwins, Russetts, Porters, Rivers, Siberian Crabs, and Blue Pearmains. The trees are four years from the bud and are probably the best in Massachusetts.
JONAS WYETH.
Cambridge, April 8.

### VALUABLE WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This Day published by GEO. C. BARRETT, THE COMPLETE FARMER AND RURAL ECONOMIST. By T. G. FESSENDEN. Second edition, *revised and improved by the Author, with considerable additions.*

The first edition was published last season, and the sale was rapid beyond precedent for a work of this kind. The present improved and stereotyped impression has still higher recommendations to public patronage, and cannot fail to prove still more useful to the community of cultivators.

This work has met with decided and universal approbation from the most competent judges. Among the written and printed recommendatory notices are those of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL and Rev. HENRY COLMAN. The Editors of the New York Farmer, the New England Magazine, the Maine Farmer, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, &c. have given favorable critiques of the Complete Farmer. We shall subjoin Mr Lowell's notice, and propose in some future number to publish those of the other gentlemen who have honored the work with their approbation.

"*Roxbury, April* 6, 1835.

"Having perused with attention the Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. in its first edition, and having recently revised it at his request, preparatory to a second edition, I am of opinion that it is a valuable compendium and useful work. Those who know that the science of Agriculture is so extensive as to fill twelve quarto volumes in the celebrated French work of the Abbe Rozier, and a space not less in English works, will not expect in such an abridgement full details in any one branch of that extensive and varied art. But I know of no abridged work in the French or English languages which conveys more instruction in so small a compass than this work of Mr Fessenden.

m6 JOHN LOWELL."

### ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

FINE, large, three years old Roots of the Dutch Asparagus or sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. april 15.

### GRAPE VINES & PLUM TREES.

ISABELLA and Catawba of extra size and Red and White Chasselas Grapes, and of the foreign varieties.
ALSO—Plum trees of vigorous growth and of the most approved kinds, for sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport
Orders may be left at the N. E. Farmer Office. march 18.

### Newburyport Agricultural Warehouse and SEED STORE.

THE subscriber, Agent for the New England Seed Store, has received a full assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds*, raised and put up expressly for the New England Seed Establishment, in papers with their labels on them, with directions for cultivating, &c. warranted of the growth of 1834.

Also received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, and Manufacturers, a general assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Hay Cutters, Hay Knives, Hoes, Garden Hoes, Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Churns, &c. The above establishment was opened by the subscriber last Spring, and arrangements made to be constantly supplied with all kinds of Garden and Farming Tools, including those of the Dairy, which he offers at manufacturers' prices. WM. HILL,
*No. 3, South Row, Market Square.*
Newburyport, April 1. 3t*

### PEAR STOCKS, &c.

A quantity of good sized Pear Stocks; Apple Stocks; White and Pink Flowering Horse Chesnuts, and Honey Locusts, for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply to
April 29. GEO. C. BARRETT.

### FLOWER SEEDS.

An extensive collection of splendid Annual, Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, comprising some new and choice varieties, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. april 22.

### ST HELENA POTATOES.

200 bushels of this very superior Potato for sale at Brimmer & Inches' store on the T wharf, at 80 cents per bushel by MOSES HEALEY. april 23

### FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

An excellent Farm containing 70 acres, situated in Marlborough, Mass., with a house and barn thereon, for sale, or would be exchanged for property in the city of Boston. For terms and particulars inquire of G. C. BARRETT at this office, or N. B. PROCTOR, Esq. of said Marlborough. 6m.

### AGENCY IN CONCORD, N. H.

WILLIAM KENT has accepted the agency of the New England Seed Establishment, and has received a full assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS neatly papered up, with directions for cultivating, &c. on each paper. These Seeds are warranted, being raised in gardens connected with the above establishment.
Concord, N. H. March 24, 1835.

### SILVER FIRS, &c.

WILLIAM MANN of Bangor, Me. will execute at short notice orders for Silver Firs, Evergreens, &c. well packed and in good order. april 8.

## MISCELLANY.

[From the Mercantile Journal.]

### TO M——,

ON BEING ASKED

### "IF I BELIEVED IN DREAMS."

Nay! question not too closely, though I know
There lingers not around me any trace
Of icy superstition, or of a weak
And blind credulity—I cannot doubt
That he, who with all-grasping eye, and mind,
Scans all events—and whose all-powerful arm
Reaches from world to world, and spans their zones;
He, to whom future things are as the past,
And who, with all-enduring care and love,
Watches alike the eagle's towering flight
And lowly sparrow's fall—whose boundless power
To the soul-cheering sun, gives daily light;
Nor does disdain most freely to impart
Its nightly portion to the glow-worm's lamp—
Watches our sleeping as our waking thoughts;—
I do not think that he, whose guiding care
Permitteth not those waking thoughts to pass
Unheeded, would neglect his creatures, wrapped
In the sweet mantle of forgetfulness,
All dull and spell-bound in a mimic death;
When the yet active mind, itself in twilight,
Borrows from youthful Fancy's lonely star
A beautiful, though pale and flickering radiance,—
May it not sketch before the mental eye
The shadows of events that are to come?

Whence do those beautiful creations rise,
Those combinations of each hue and feature,
Those airy visions, where the mind, without
Its own volition, spurning the dull earth,
Wandering afar amid the sunny groves
Of young Imagination, pictures forth
A thousand and a thousand gorgeous shapes,
All bright and fleeting, till the exhausted fancy,
Alike without an impulse from itself,
Sinks back again, and winds that self around
Some earthly thought? Perchance a father dear,
A mother, sister, brother, well-beloved,
Some cherished one, e'en more than either prized,
Pencilled on Mem'ry's page, by waking thoughts?

With slight reflection we may often trace
"Home to their source, these lightnings of the mind"—
But oftener far, when we would try to reach
That hidden source, and to discern some tie
Between our waking thoughts and sleeping dreams,
We 're lost at once, and the mysterious fountain
Is as unfathomable as the dream
Was transient, and the deep conviction comes
That the Divinity, whose master-mind
Controls the Universe, nor doth neglect
The humble fates of individual man;—
"Who shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will,"
Doth often deign to warn us in our slumbers
Of some impending evil, or to incite
To pure and holy deeds the yielding soul,
And sometimes visions forth events that are
Within the bounds of hope, if we preserve
An onward, upward course, nor are cast down
By disappointments, crossing still our path:
'Tis a delightful, soul-refreshing thought!
I pray you grant it me, nor e'er disdain
To learn a lesson true in Morals, or
In Virtue pure, e'en from an airy Dream! H.

### GOOD RULES.

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet.

Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, and walk not when others stop.

Be no flatterer, neither play with any one that delights not to be played with.

Read no letters, book or papers in company, but when there is a necessity for doing it, you must ask leave. Come not near the books nor writings of any one so as to read them unasked. Also, look not nigh when another one is writing a letter.

Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.

Show not yourself glad at the misfortunes of another, though he were your enemy.

When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, especially if it be to a door, or any straight place, to give way for him to pass.

They that are in dignity or office have, to all places, precedency; but whilst they are young, they ought to respect those that are their equals in birth or in other qualities, though they have no public charge.

It is good manners to prefer them to whom we speak before ourselves, especially if they be above us, with whom, in no sort, we ought begin.

In visiting the sick, do not presently play the physician, if you be not knowing therein.

In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place.

Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

Undertake not to teach your equal an art he himself professes; it savors of arrogancy.

When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.

Being to advise or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time, also in what terms to do it: and in reproving, show no signs of choler, do it with sweetness or mildness.

Take all admonitions thankfully, in whatsoever manner given; but afterwards, not being culpable, take a time or place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

Mock not, nor jest at anything of importance; break no jests that are sharp biting and if you deliver anything witty and pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.

Wherein you reprove another, be unblamable yourself, for example is more prevalent than precept.

Use no reproachful language against one, neither curses nor reviling.—WASHINGTON.

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Put off no business which ought and can be done to-day, until to-morrow.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.


**NANKIN & CANTON STRAW CARPETING.**

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw Carpeting, of various qualities and widths, among which are—

2500 yards superfine Nankin, 6-4
2000 do. do. do. 5-4
3500 do. Canton do. 6-4
4500 do. do. do. 5-4

1 case German Table Mats, a new and superfine article. April 1.

**TO NURSERYMEN.**

The subscriber wishes to relinquish the charge of his extensive Nurseries to a tenant, or share it with a competent associate. A green house is contemplated as an appendage to the establishment. O. FISKE.

Worcester, March 16, 1835.

**TO LET,**

ON a lease of five or more years, as may be agreed upon, a Farm, containing one hundred acres of Land, suitable for a Dairy, with dwelling house, barn, and all other buildings requisite, a good orchard, and well watered. The situation is two miles from the city of New Haven, in the Parish of Hampden For further particulars address (post paid) to No. 265, box post office, New Haven. Feb. 25.

**TO LET,**

A Farm of about 100 or more acres of Land, situated one mile from the city of New Haven—very desirable as a Dairy, a great part being pasture, and produces good hay. There is a cottage, and every requisite building, all newly erected, and may be had for such term of years as may be agreed upon, at a moderate rent. Address No. 265, Post Office, New Haven, (post paid.)

The stock of Cows, Team, and Implements of Agriculture, may be taken with the Farm at a fair valuation. Feb. 25.

**FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.**

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street,

A quantity of fresh and genuine White Mulberry-seed, from one of the greatest Mulberry Orchards in Connecticut, warranted new and good, directions accompanying each package.

Dec. 31, 1834. GEO. C. BARRETT.

**MORUS MULTICAULIS.**

Trees of the above new variety of the Mulberry for sale by the subscriber at $40 per hundred, $5 per dozen, and 50 cts. each, being about six feet high. Orders solicited.

Feb. 18. GEO. C. BARRETT.

**HERDS GRASS, OR TIMOTHY SEED.**

200 BUSHELS Herds Grass Seeds, growth of 1834, of very good quality and unusually bright and clean, just received and for sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. GEO. C. BARRETT.

jan. 7.

**COMPLETE SET OF THE FARMER.**

FOR sale at this office, one complete set of the New England Farmer, comprising twelve volumes, neatly and well bound, and perfect. Price $3 25 per volume, *cash*. Feb. 18.

**GREEN HOUSE GLASS,**

Of *superior thickness* with every quality of *Window Glass* for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.

Jan. 23. 2mis.



**THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER**

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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*Albany*—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
*Philadelphia*—D. & C. LANDBETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
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